



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1882.

THE BALTIMORE *American*, in commenting upon the remark of one of General Mahone's few white adherents, "that the General will by no word of his check the pacifying and liberalizing influences upon the whole country which Virginia has set in motion," very appositely says:

"The pacifying does not seem to have been pacified to any large extent, and the liberality in Virginia seems to have been exerted very strenuously towards the evasion or repudiation of just debts. And right on this issue does General William Mahone's strength depend. He climbed into power through the enforcement of the repudiation doctrine, and the whole country cannot be pacified by such a thievish creed."

But as the *American* agrees with Senator Sherman that "anything in law and morals is justifiable that will beat down the democratic party," it is still one of the staunchest supporters of the republican party—the party which supplies General Mahone with all the real strength he possesses.

THE DEAD-LOCK that the democrats commenced in the U. S. House of Representatives last Saturday is not to prevent the unseating of one of their own party or the seating of a republican, but is solely and entirely for the purpose of preventing the adoption of the report of a majority of a committee founded upon ex-parte testimony, and without allowing the incumbent the simple justice of presenting the evidence upon which he bases his right to the seat he holds; in other words, the democrats instituted proceedings to prevent the execution of a decision rendered without trial by the reckless and arbitrary majority of one of the House committees.

GENERAL MAHONE'S Washington organ says: "Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, has set an example of civil-service reform by leaving the Senate, neglecting the duties of the office which he holds, and raising his voice in Pennsylvania."

Why the whole history of London doesn't record such a case of assurance. Senator Mitchell is absent from the Senate for a few days to attend a political convention in Pennsylvania; Senator Mahone was absent for nearly one hundred and twenty days, or during almost the entire time of the regular and extra session of the Virginia Legislature to attend that body as a lobbyist. Dazzle isn't a circumstance.

THE *American* of Philadelphia, in defending General Curtis, who is being tried for an infraction of the statute prohibiting employees of the Government from collecting money from fellow employees for election purposes, says the statute referred to "is contrary to the good sense and sense of equity of the American people—which is an authority higher than the Constitution." Here is the old "higher law" again in all its fullness. But Daniel Webster said the republican party would disregard the most sacred contracts to achieve its ends, and that it has not changed its nature since his time is shown as well by the words of the *American*, as by its coalition with the repudiators in Virginia.

IN VIEW of the fact that the republicans have only one majority in the U. S. Senate, some surprise is expressed that when six or seven of them vote against confirming certain Presidential nominations, such for instance as that of Mr. Worthington, who is objectionable to Messrs. Hoar and Dawes, the democrats don't unite with the "kickers." But why gratify these "kickers," who are as malignant sectionalists as any other members of their party, and when the men they wish to retain in office are as ultra partisans and just as corrupt as those appointed to succeed them?

"NO PEST UP UTICA" bounds the liberality of the leader of the great "liberal" party of Virginia. He is so superlatively liberal that though he, a Confederate major general, holds a seat in the Senate of the United States, he refused to allow a man, who when a boy had been a page in the Confederate Congress, to hold the commission of assistant surgeon in the army. Why, the liberality of the great "liberal" passeth all understanding.

THE JUNE number of the Century Magazine has been received from its publishers, the Century Company, N. Y. Among its contents are: Around Cape Horn, a Chinese Theatre, the Bee Pastures of Carolina, Wood-Engraving and the Century Prizes, Marble Mining in Carrara, John Henry—Cardinal Newman, the Danger of an Office Holding Aristocracy, the Colonization of Palestine, the Story of the Alectra, continuation of the Street of the Bracanth, Opera in New York, Through one Administration, Carlyle in Ireland, a Modern Instance, some excellent poetry, and a full editorial department.

WE HAVE received from the International News Company 29 and 31 Beckman street, New York, a copy of the "Season" a lady's illustrated magazine, containing the newest Paris fashions and stylish designs in fancy work, &c.

THE FINAL celebration of the Randolph Literary Society, of Norwood High School, will take place on the 20th of June and we acknowledge the receipt of a very handsomely gotten up invitation to be present.

THE MARCH number of Golden Days, for boys and girls, has been received from the publisher James Elbertson, Philadelphia.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on Saturday the bill proposing trial by jury was rejected, premier Sagasta declaring that its adoption would be construed as a censure of the government.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—In the court in banc this morning Judge James rendered a unanimous decision in the Guiteau case, sustaining the decision of Judge Cox in every point. Mr. Reed, Guiteau's counsel, says he has not yet exhausted his means for preventing the hanging of an irresponsible man, but does not indicate what those means are, preferring, he says, to let his act rather than his words tell what he will do. The general impression, however, is that, no matter what he may do, his client will be hanged on the 30th of June, and that, as District-Attorney Corkhill has said, "he will be on the dissecting table on the anniversary of the day he fired the shot that was heard around the world."

Well-informed and unprejudiced politicians of both parties, from Maryland, now here, concur in the opinion that the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company will refuse to accept Mr. Gorman's resignation of the presidency of that company, and that in accordance with their wishes and those of a majority of the bondholders and of all the others interested in the canal, he will remain at the head of that company at least for another year.

The appointment of Thomas Griffin, of Fredericksburg, to a cadetship at West Point was sent to him to-day by the Adjutant-General of the Army through Mr. Garrison, member of the House from that district. There was a competitive examination for this appointment held in this city at the instance of Mr. Garrison, in which there were seven contestants: Griffin, of Fredericksburg; Fletcher and Gunter, of Accomac; Saunders, of Northampton; Croxton and Dohyans, of Essex, and Weedon, of Prince William. Griffin stood first and Croxton second.

The House Judiciary Committee agreed this morning to report that the land grants to the Northern Pacific and other railroads are non-forfeitable, though the railroads have failed to comply with the terms upon which their grants were made, and though it was the intention of Congress when it made the grants that they were to be forfeited in case the terms were not fulfilled.

The following Virginia postmasters were commissioned to-day: B. H. Goodloe, Oman, Nelson co.; S. V. Parson, Shenandoah Alum Springs, Shenandoah co.; Wm. E. Kilgore, Wise co.; H. Wise co.; D. R. McFarland, Mahone, Buckingham co.

The dead-lock in the House was resumed the first thing this morning on the South Carolina contested election case, proceedings being commenced by Mr. Randall, who moved an adjournment till Wednesday, the vote being 82 to 113. Messrs. Fulkerson, re-adjutant, and Ladd, greenbacker, voting with the democrats and Mr. Paul and all the other greenbackers with the republicans. Filibustering was then continued and will continue as long as the republicans persist in the attempt to have a decision in the case rendered without a trial.

Senators Johnson and Mahone and Representative Tucker appeared before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings this morning in reference to the bill for a public building at Lynchburg. The House has passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for that purpose. The Senate has passed a bill appropriating the same amount for the same object, but differing in some particulars from the House bill, but in order to obviate all difficulty and get the bill through as rapidly as possible, Mr. Johnston tried last week to have the Senate adopt the House bill. This was opposed by Mr. Rollins, chairman of the Senate Committee, because Gen. Mahone had introduced a bill for public buildings at Lynchburg, Harrisonburg and Abingdon, and appropriating \$60,000 to each. At the meeting this morning Senator Johnson and Mr. Tucker said they would do nothing to oppose buildings at Harrisonburg and Abingdon; indeed that they would do all they could to have them, as they were wanted, but that if \$60,000 was enough for a building at the town of Abingdon, where lots were cheap, surely \$100,000 was not too much for one at Lynchburg. The committee has not yet reached a determination on the bill. It was observed at the meeting that while Senator Johnson seemed to be on good terms with the General, the latter and Mr. Tucker did not recognize each other.

There was no conference of Virginia republicans held in Richmond last week as had been expected in some of the newspapers, but one will be held there during the current week, at which, it is understood, the Administration will be notified that the course it has adopted toward Virginia is detrimental to the interests of the party, and that Gen. Mahone's disposition of the federal patronage of the State is calculated to drive away from the party many of its firmest and staunchest supporters.

Many changes are being made at the Portsmouth Navy Yard in accordance with the bargain between Gen. Mahone and the Administration, but every one of them, it is said by those familiar with the condition of affairs there, will act injuriously upon the coalition, and that the injury will be rendered apparent at the next election.

Senator Logan was in his seat in the Senate to-day having returned from his health seeking trip to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. A handsome banquet was laid upon his desk by admiring friends.

Eight carrier pigeons from Baltimore were turned loose from the dome of the Capitol this morning in the presence of a large number of interested spectators. They flew at first toward the Smithsonian Institute and then to the Long Bridge over which they circled awhile and then struck a bee line for the Monumental city, where their owner and his friends awaited them.

THE W. & O. R. R.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index-appeal says:

"The Baltimore, Cincinnati and Western Railroad, at whose instance Judge Wellford postponed the sale of the Washington and Ohio R. R. will no doubt make arrangements within the ten days allowed for taking possession of this property. At the sale last January at Alexandria, that company became the purchaser at \$592,000, but failed, for some inexplicable cause, to make the cash payment of fifty-two thousand dollars. They have deposited \$6,500 with an officer of the Richmond Circuit Court, which is to be forfeited if they do not make the cash payment and execute bonds for deferred payments by the 26th of this month. One of the leading men in the syndicate negotiating for this purchase is Mr. W. J. Best, whose name is so well known in connection with the transfer of the Western North Carolina—running westward from Salisbury in that State to the Tennessee line, and other railroad enterprises in the old North State. The Washington and Ohio is to be conveyed to Best as trustee of the prospective purchasers, and by him conveyed to the Baltimore, Cincinnati and Western road. The other members of this syndicate are Messrs. Dyer, of Boston, and Hayt, of New York. As soon as they get control of the road it is said that they will extend it from Round Hill, its present terminus, to Berryville, in Clarke co., and further on through the Valley of Virginia."

The democrats carried their point on Saturday, and the House of Representatives adjourned without any action on the Mackey-O'Connor contested election case.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Heavy shipments of vegetables and strawberries are being made from Norfolk.

The Berryville *Courier* says that corn is selling at \$3.25 per barrel at the depot there.

D. S. Henkel, of New Market, is dead. Dr. Caspar Henkel is critically ill.

The Gordonsville Grays have received their arms and equipments.

The wife of Nicholas Gregory, of Staunton, died of small-pox Sunday last. Four of her children have the disease.

Col. Thos. B. Massey has purchased the Chappale tract of land in Rappahannock county, 169 acres, for \$1,200.

Captain John S. Wise has engaged to meet Senator Newbury at Bland court-house next week in discussion.

The unveiling of the Confederate monument at Front Royal is postponed till September.

The wet weather has retarded very much the progress of the work on the Valley Railroad at Lexington.

The time for black bass fishing expired on Monday last; and the sport cannot lawfully be indulged in until July 1st.

The remains of J. H. St. Andrew, for some years editor of the Farmville *Mercury*, have been transferred from that place to England his native home.

The readjusters are making arrangements for a mass-meeting at Petersburg, to-morrow night. Senator Mahone is expected to be among the speakers.

The steamer built by the New York steam dredging company at Petersburg, was launched Saturday in the Appomattox river, and christened Geo. W. Elder.

Alexander S. Matthews, at one time one of the leading stock raisers and wealthiest citizens of Wythe county, died Saturday aged 71 years.

A little party of straight-out republicans was held at the Richmond custom-house Tuesday which is supposed to have been in the interest of Mr. Blaine.

The directors of the Border Grange Bank at Danville, have just declared an annual dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital stock of the bank, besides setting aside a handsome sum to the surplus fund.

Wm. Puryear, of Lynchburg, who was shot by Andrew Elliott a short time ago in Norfolk, died in St. Vincent's hospital Thursday night. Both were sporting men. Elliott is at large on bail.

Two new cases of small pox were developed on Saturday in Lynchburg in the original locality on Daniel's Hill, and were promptly removed to the public hospital. Both colored women.

Winchester commandery of Knights Templar, are preparing for an imposing demonstration some time during the coming fall, in which their brethren of the Order in adjoining towns and States will be invited to participate.

Gen. James A. Walker met with quite a painful accident on Tuesday at Blacksburg. The toe of his boot in some way caught upon a door-sill, which threw him with great force to the pavement—spraining his right ankle very badly.

During the progress of Prof. Muller's dancing school in Charlottesville, Wednesday night, Mr. Ralph Payne, a student at the University, fell from the third story of the Town Hall, where the dancing school was being conducted, and strange to say, only received slight injuries. His escape is considered miraculous.

The shipment of sturgeon from Petersburg to the Northern markets is a somewhat new enterprise, but it is said to have proved a profitable one this season. Quite a number of these fish—caught in the James and Appomattox rivers, have recently been shipped by express to New York, and the shippers have received satisfactory returns.

The Wytheville *Enterprise* thinks, and rightly, too, that "the wealth and business of Lynchburg has amounted to its present enormous aggregate, by the liberality of its merchants, manufacturers and dealers in judiciously advertising." Tradesmen who do not advertise will always be left far in the rear by their more enterprising and progressive rivals.

## Icebergs, Water-Spouts, &amp;c.

The vessels arriving at New York the last few days bring reports of large quantities of ice floating about on the ocean highway between here and Europe. The German ship *Magdalene*, which arrived on Friday, from Bremen, encountered many large icebergs. On May 7 she was almost surrounded by a fleet of icebergs, the smallest of which is reported to have been 75 feet high. They were of all shapes, some being broken and serrated, and others resembling smooth, shining mountains of glass. Most of them seemed to be of hard, green ice. Only a few appeared soft and crumbling. On some of them could be seen, by aid of a telescope, skeletons of Arctic animals. Icebergs were encountered nearly every day from May 7 to May 17. After that there were few bergs seen, but considerable floating ice was met. The two largest bergs seen on the voyage were encountered on the 11th. Captain Meyers described them as the largest he ever saw. They were two immense masses of cold and glitter, fully 200 feet high. They came within seven or eight feet of the *Magdalene*, and caused much anxiety to her officers. The *Magdalene* is a sailing vessel, and it was only by the exercise of great care and skill that she was kept from coming in contact with them. Most of the ice was encountered in latitude 43° 9' north, longitude 47° 38' west, and latitude 43° longitude 47° 5'. Captain Meyers says that he never saw such quantities of ice in those regions before. To have reached the latitude and longitude in which they were they must have traveled 1,500 miles. Several of the icebergs could be seen forty miles away. Some of the largest covered an area of nearly 1,000 square feet. The ship *Santor*, also from Bremen, brings accounts of vast fields and mountains of floating ice, extending in some instances, as far as the eye could reach. The steamer *Alisa*, reports strange and unusual sights. On May 7, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it suddenly became so dark that the lights had to be lit. Then came a terrific thunder storm. The flashes of lightning revealed a dozen waterspouts, in different directions, all whirling and gyrating in dangerous proximity to the ship. The commotion lasted for twenty minutes; the skies cleared, and a bright sun shone on a sea as smooth as glass.

A REMARKABLE PLANETARY SIGHT.—A scientist referring to the approaching conjunction of Venus and Mercury, says that those who watch for and witness the phenomena of the 30th, may talk without fear the rest of their lives of having seen what few others have seen on any other occasion—namely, Venus and Mercury in very close conjunction at the very unusual height of thirty degrees above the horizon. The two planets are now about ten degrees apart. This distance will continue to diminish, while both recede from the sun, until they are again rapidly to a distance of two degrees. The line joining them will at the same time attain its nearest approach to horizontality (at sunset). After this date—Venus continuing to increase its distance from the sun, while Mercury ceases to do so and begins its receding toward the distance will again increase, the line joining them will again increase, and a bright sun shone on a sea as smooth as glass.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The London Mansion House Jewish Relief Committee is now sending Jewish refugees to America at the rate of six hundred a week.

Wm. Shields, a prominent planter of Pike county, Arkansas, and two children were killed and his wife fatally hurt in a tornado on the 10th inst. Sixteen dwellings were blown down and crops were badly damaged.

Reports indicate unusually cold weather for this season in the West and Northwest. Slight drizzles of snow are reported at Pecos Falls, Moorhead and Winnipeg, and heavy snow is reported in Dakota, but the report is not confirmed, nor is it fully credited.

A tract of coal land containing over 7,000 acres on the Broad Mountain in the Mahanoy Valley, Pa., and estimated to contain over one hundred million tons of coal, has been leased for a period of twenty-five years by prominent capitalists of New York and Manch China.

Late mail advices in regard to the health of Senator Hill, report him still confined to his room at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and most of the time to bed. There appears to be no improvement in his precarious condition heretofore described, and his friends seem to have but little hope of his recovery.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says: "Within the next ten days, unless the colored miners imported from Ohio and Virginia to the Pan Handle mines are withdrawn, 13,000 miners will lay down their tools and cease work. The mandate of the Miners' Convention Saturday was to the effect that every miner in the Pittsburg district—which embraces all of Western Pennsylvania outside of the Connelville coke country—should cease work June 1st, unless the negro miners were sent back from whence they came."

## The Protestant Episcopal Council.

In the Council in session at Norfolk on Saturday Colonel Withers offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three clergymen and three laymen, with the Bishop as chairman, be appointed, whose duty shall be to examine the whole question of diocesan division, and report to the next Council whether the claim of the Bishop to the exclusive right of initiating any move looking to the division of the diocese is authorized or sanctioned by the constitution or canon of the Church.

The Bishop declined to serve on the committee.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Dashiell, the Bishop was excused from serving.

At this point considerable discussion took place in reference to the resolution which had been adopted, when Rev. Dr. Hancok moved that Council elect the committee by ballot. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Newton moved a reconsideration of the resolution of Senator Withers. Lost by a vote of 50 to 51.

A vote being taken the following Committee on Diocesan Division was elected: Revs. J. S. Hancok, G. H. Norton, J. G. Armstrong, and Messrs. Withers, Sheffield, and Barbour.

When the vote was announced Bishop Whittle said he would like to make several statements on the subject of the division before it was dismissed. He had been told after the discussion of Thursday on the subject by an old and esteemed friend that he had manifested a certain degree of anger on that occasion, which was thought by many to be unwarranted. He had, it was true, felt a certain indignation at that time, but he hoped it was a holy indignation; but that if he had then said anything that any present felt themselves offended at he begged their pardon and that of the council, as every sentiment he had expressed was only intended in the kindest spirit. He would also say that in his remarks during the discussion to Colonel Withers there was nothing personal nor anything intended to offend. It had also been imputed to him that he had put a wrong construction upon the motives of those favoring a division for their action, and that he entertained the opinion that they were seeking to establish a "high church" diocese. This idea he wished utterly to dispel—he had never credited to them any but the purest and best motives. Finally he wished it to appear plainly that he had taken his stand on his question solely on the law of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and the Diocese of Virginia, and not by virtue of any mysterious or inherent right or prerogative as had been intimated by members present. No bishop of the Christian church had ever exercised such privileges and even if such ever existed he had renounced them when he took the vows of a bishop. He utterly repudiated the idea that such prerogatives exist. His course had been taken under the law of the church, in obedience to which it was his wish and aim to prove an example.

Having made this explanation, he stated that he had, after reflection and consultation, decided to act as chairman of the committee, in reason for this being that the body had been chosen by the Council, and because the desire seemed to be for information which he alone could furnish and which he was very willing to do; he did not wish to seem to be acting in bad faith. He would also abide by the decision of the committee, whatever that might be, and he hoped that the members, one and all, would part as they had met, in harmony and brotherly affection, and that if any hard feeling had been engendered at the Council in the breast of a single member he earnestly hoped it might be obliterated.

On motion of Rev. A. W. Waddell, the Standing Committee on Colored Congregations and Zion Union School was abolished, and the work transferred to the Diocesan Missionary Committee, which committee was instructed to prepare a statement by the next meeting of the Council of the work among the colored people, together with the sources from which they obtain their support.

Three Indian youths from the Hampton Normal School were invited to give addresses before the council, and Rev. Robert Benson, upon invitation, addressed the council on the subject of the missionary work in China.

On motion of Judge Sheffield, after the usual devotional exercises, the council at 1 p. m. adjourned sine die, to meet in Lexington Va., the third Wednesday in May, 1883.

## Egypt.

Advices from Cairo say that the ministry are making strenuous efforts to obtain the support of the notables in inaugurating a policy of resistance. The admirals of the English and French squadrons have no orders whatever except to protect Europeans, which they will be utterly unable to do in the event of resistance, as it would be easy to destroy the shipping from land, and ruin the city before the allied fleet could silence a single fort. It is represented here that the English and French governments are mistaken if they think Arabi Bey will be frightened into yielding at Cairo by the presence of ironclads at Alexandria. Arabi Bey's adherents assert that Arabi can count upon the army, and that he means to fight. The Khedive's adherents are calm. 4,000 reserves have responded to a call to arms. Two thousand have gone to Cairo and two thousand to Alexandria. The French gunboats signaled in the Suez Canal, and supposed to be guarding it, are only passing through. No precautionary measures have been taken up to the present regarding the canal.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

To-day's Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

In the Senate several bills for the erection of public buildings in certain places were passed, and some unimportant business transacted.

Mr. Miller, of California, introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to declare martial law in the territory of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Rules, a resolution was adopted providing for evening sessions on Tuesday and Thursday.

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, Chairman of Committee on elections, called up, as a privileged question the contested election case of Mackey vs. Dibble.

Mr. Randall, of Penn., inquired whether the Speaker recognized that as a privileged question, which would interfere with the call of States, and, upon receiving an affirmative answer, moved that when the House adjourn to-day it do so to meet on Wednesday next, stating that, as the present struggle might be a protracted one it might be well for the House to take a rest.

The motion was lost—ayes 82, noes 112. There were 30 pairs announced on this vote, but when necessary to make a quorum, all the republicans present and paired will vote, having reserved to themselves that right.

Mr. Randall then raised the question of consideration against the election case.

The vote resulted—yeas 113; nays 2 (Neal, of Ohio and Cox, of N. Y.). No quorum.

A call disclosed the presence of 223 members. The doors were then closed and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to take the absent members into custody.

Threatened.

DUBLIN, May 22.—Cardinal McCabe has received a number of threatening letters. He is guarded by police.

BERLIN, May 22.—The Berliner *Tageblatt* states that the German Embassy at St. Petersburg has been warned that the German Crown Prince Frederick William will run great danger if he attends the coronation of the Czar at Moscow, as there is a deep undiscovered conspiracy against the Czar and his guests.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tilsit states that a council of the Russian Imperial family at the Petropolis Palace was decided, because of the recent alarming information touching the projects of the nihilists to defer the coronation of the Czar for a year.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Postmaster Pearson said this morning that the postal card threatening the life of President Arthur had been sent to the Postmaster General. He considers the entire matter as silly and attaches no importance to it. The department has made no enquiries as to the person who sent it.

Arrested on Suspicion.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The steamer British King arrived here from Liverpool to-day and was boarded by detectives who arrested James Finnegan on suspicion of being implicated in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke. He got on at Liverpool and it is said was seen washing some clothes on which there were red stains. An investigation is now going on before the British Consul.

## Prussia and the Vatican.

LONDON, May 22.—A dispatch to the *News* from Berlin states that the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican have advanced rapidly during the last few days. There is every hope of a satisfactory settlement by the middle of June.

## To Wind up Business.

BOSTON, May 22.—The Pacific National Bank which suspended some months ago and resumed but a few weeks since stopped payment to-day and will wind up business.

## The Steamship Peruvian.

POINT FATHER, Que., May 22.—The disabled steamship *Peruvian* has reached here in tow of the *Acadian*.

## Financial.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The stock market opened generally strong and 3 1/2% per cent. advance closed Saturday. In the early dealings an advance of 3 1/2% per cent took place in which Richmond and Danville and Northern Pacific preferred were prominent. This was followed by a reaction of 3/4% per cent. At 11 o'clock there was a slight recovery in the general list. The Post's financial article says: The Stock Exchange markets are generally higher than on Saturday. U. S. bonds are unchanged. Railroad bonds are up 1/4 to 1%. In the active stocks those which have been strongest are Northern Pacific, which was advanced to 42% and 80%.

Hold on to the truth, for it will serve you well and do you good through eternity. Hold on to virtue, it is beyond price to you at all times and places. Hold on to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for there is nothing like it to cure a cough or cold.

## The Markets.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Virginia's deferred—do consolidated 65; do second series 34; past due coupons 67; new 10-40s; 43 bid to-day. Cotton lower; middling 12 1/2; 12 1/2. Howard street and Western super 3 25 1/2; do extra 4 75 1/2; do family 6 00 1/2; City Mills super 3 50 1/2; do extra 5 00 1/2; do extra 5 25 1/2; do extra 5 50 1/2; do extra 5 75 1/2; do extra 6 00 1/2; do extra 6 25 1/2; do extra 6 50 1/2; do extra 6 75 1/2; do extra 7 00 1/2; do extra 7 25 1/2; do extra 7 50 1/2; do extra 7 75 1/2; do extra 8 00 1/2; do extra 8 25 1/2; do extra 8 50 1/2; do extra 8 75 1/2; do extra 9 00 1/2; do extra 9 25 1/2; do extra 9 50 1/2; do extra 9 75 1/2; do extra 10 00 1/2; do extra 10 25 1/2; do extra 10 50 1/2; do extra 10 75 1/2; do extra 11 00 1/2; do extra 11 25 1/2; do extra 11 50 1/2; do extra 11 75 1/2; do extra 12 00 1/2; do extra 12 25 1/2; do extra 12 50 1/2; do extra 12 75 1/2; do extra 13 00 1/2; do extra 13 25 1/2; do extra 13 50 1/2; do extra 13 75 1/2; do extra 14 00 1/2; do extra 14 25 1/2; do extra 14 50 1/2; do extra 14 75 1/2; do extra 15 00 1/2; do extra 15 25 1/2; do extra 15 50 1/2; do extra 15 75 1/2; do extra 16 00 1/2; do extra 16 25 1/2; do extra 16 50 1/2; do extra 16 75 1/2; do extra 17 00 1/2; do extra 17 25 1/2; do extra 17 50 1/2; do extra 17 75 1/2; do extra 18 00 1/2; do extra 18 25 1/2; do extra 18 50 1/2; do extra 18 75 1/2; do extra 19 00 1/2; do extra 19 25 1/2; do extra 19 50 1/2; do extra 19 75 1/2; do extra 20 00 1/2; do extra 20 25 1/2; do extra 20 50 1/2; do extra 20 75 1/2; do extra 21 00 1/2; do extra 21 25 1/2; do extra 21 50 1/2; do extra 21 75 1/2; do extra 22 00 1/2; do extra 22 25 1/2; do extra 22 50 1/2; do extra 22 75 1/2; do extra 23 00 1/2; do extra 23 25 1/2; do extra 23 50 1/2; do extra 23 75 1/2; do extra 24 00 1/2; do extra 24 25 1/2; do extra 24 50 1/2; do extra 24 75 1/2; do extra 25 00 1/2; do extra 25 25 1/2; do extra 25 50 1/2; do extra 25 75 1/2; do extra 26 00 1/2; do extra 26 25 1/2; do extra 26 50 1/2; do extra 26 75 1/2; do extra 27 00 1/2; do extra 27 25 1/2; do extra 27 50 1/2; do extra 27 75 1/2; do extra 28 00 1/2; do extra 28 25 1/2; do extra 28 50 1/2; do extra 28 75 1/2; do extra 29 00 1/2; do extra 29 25 1/2; do extra 29 50 1/2; do extra 29 75 1/2; do extra 30 00 1/2; do extra 30 25 1/2; do extra 30 50 1/2; do extra 30 75 1/2; do extra 31 00 1/2; do extra 31 25 1/2; do extra 31 50 1/2; do extra 31 75 1/2; do extra 32 00 1/2; do extra 32 25 1/2; do extra 32 50 1/2; do extra 32 75 1/2;